NEW YORK HERALD. JA . BS GORDON BENNETT,

SPOTOR N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS. TRRMS, coak in acronne. Money sent by most roll be at the

mostly.

THE DAILY REKALD two could per copy, \$1 per annum.

THE WEEKLY REKALD, every Suturday, of six conto not
the weekly recommendation of the conto per
at an every expension of the ferropean Edition every Wednesday
at an every expension to one part of Great Rivilate
with any art of the Continent, both to include postupy: the
Continents is time to the 6th and 2th of each month at six conto THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at A

200 of \$2 per ans me.

DUNTARY ORRESPONDENCE, consisting important

POUNTARY ORRESPONDENCE, consisting important

Action whiched from any quarter of the world; if und, will be

Coratly point for. East that Pountain Consistency parts are

Party thanks Rev. Rev. Brand to Make all Levenus and Pairs

A served and Rev. Brand to Make all Levenus and Pairs

A served and Rev. Brand to Make all Levenus and Pairs

A served and Rev. Brand to Make all Levenus and Pairs

A served and Rev. Brand Brand to Make all Levenus and Pairs

A served and to Make a served a NO NOTICE box of anonymous correspo

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MURIO, Fourteenth street.—Ivalian Ora

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-ALL HALLOW EVE-OUT BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY.-DOOM OF DE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond at WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-WHECE ASHORE LAUBA KEENE'S THEATER, 614 Broadwa

NEW BOWERT THEATER, ROWERT, -PAST WORLD BARNUMS AMERICAN MURRUM Broadway. - After toon-Lary of Lyons. Evening-Propen's Lawyer.-Con-trust Langer.

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway.--Brn BRYANTS MINSTREIS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway

MIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway. - GEO, CHRISTY'S MIR NEW OPERA HOUSE 720 STORE WAY. - DRAFTON'S PAR

TRATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.—Equestrias Pento COOPER INSTITUTE-DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURE ON HE

TRIPLE SHEET.

Now York, Wednesday, November 16, 1850

Our European files to the 2d last., brought by the Hungarian, reached this city early yesterday morning from Portland.

The papers from China contain very interesting reports of the reception given to Mr. Ward in Pekin by the high officers of the Court. Although a leading London journal endeavors to make it appear that the non-ratification of the American treaty by the Emperor was an insult to our diplomacy, the Chinese versions of the affair exhibit it in quite a different light. In fact, Mr Ward stood resolutely on his dignity, and told the government officers that he would not submit to humiliating prostrations before his Majesty. Great concessions were made in order to meet our republican ideas, but Mr. Ward firmly refused to imitate the slavish examples of Lords Amherst and Macartney in the least; so he left the city and had his treaty signed elsewhere.

Napoleon's letter to the King of Sardinia is given in full, with a number of newspaper extracts, which prove that the imbroglio of Italian politics has entered a new and very dangerous phase. Russia advocates the idea that England, Prussia and the Czar, as completely neutral Powers, take the lead in a European Congress on the general subfeet of settlement.

The San Juan difficulty and the Harper's Ferry outbreak are again alluded to in the London papers Lord Derby and the ex-Ministers of the late Cabinet had been entertained at a grand conserva tive banquet in Liverpool. The foreign policy of was reviewed by the statesp seemed to be perfecting a firm opposition to the Palmerston party.

Our Gibraltar correspondent, in a letter dated on

the 22d ultimo, published in the HERALD to-day, gives one of the most interesting and explicit accounts of the war preparations made in Spain for her coming struggle with Morocco which has yet appeared in print. Very great excitement prevailed in the fortress when it was made certain that Queen Isabelis's government would enter into the struggle without fail. No doubt was entertained but that Spain would have the active aid of France in her military and naval operations; indeed, this communication makes it pretty clear that the interthat traditionary policy inherited from his uncle, of converting the Mediterranean into a French lake It is asserted that if England had actively befriended Austria during the Italian campaign a Franco-Spanish fleet and army would even then have attacked Gibraltar. The alleged outrages of the Riff pirates on Spanish traders are said to be much exaggerated, and the chastisement of these men i taken as only a secondary moving cause, whilst it is said that the death punishment of French prisoners taken in Algeria by the Moors, which forms the excuse of the French Emperor, was not very frequent, and executed only in the manner practised there by the Duke de Malakoff when General Pellissier. The acquisition of Tangier by France would be an immense advantage to her commercially, while, in a strategic point of view it would enable her to humble Gibraitar by starvation, if not by actual assault, in time of war with England. The position of Great Britain with regard to this complication was looked on as most critical; for if Gibraltar should be really threatened and her island shores rendered destitute of naval protection, in consequence of the great fleet required to protect the "Rock," no person could insure her safety from actual invasion by France if Napoleon decided on such a measure. the trade of Morocco from English monopoly would, however, be of great advantage to American traders and the commercial world at large. In connection with the letter referred to, we publish interesting statements concerning the war excitement prevailing in Madrid, Tangier and Morocco, with the speeches of Queen Isabella and Marshal O'Donnell on the subject.

Among other letters from Europe published today is one from a Dublin correspondent, who gives a pleasing report of the advance of Ireland in aocial reform, and her progress in national great-ness. By the action of the Encambered Estates Court an extensive native proprietary had been es ablished in the land. Crime had diminished and pauperism decreased. A number of American toprists were scattered over the island, but the most useful were John B. Gough, who had reformed many drunkards, and Mr. Rarey, who was to tame all the vicious horses. The Galway steamship line had had all its shares taken up. Great exertions had been made in publishing cheap newspapers. We have accounts from the ty of Mexico to the 5th inst. The arrival of Marquez was daily ex-

pected, when he would, it was supposed, assume the Presidency, being the favorite of the church

Our correspondent on board the United States ship Cyane, dating at San Juan del Sur on the 16th and 21st uit., furnishes an interesting résume of the position of affairs in that part of Central America. Bir William Gore Ouseley was in San Jose prepar-ing to leave for England. Professor Dimitry, the ed States Minister, had hired a residence in the ame place. It is said that he was very popular,

distancey was much distiked by the natives, owing to disappointment from the fallare of the Belly projects. Very little hopes were entertained o the opening of the Transit route.

The report of the non-arrival of the North Star at Aspinwell up to the 4th inst. at which date she was fully six days overdue, has naturally caused considerable anxiety. Persons competent to form an opinion with regard to the cause of her non arrival do not, however, share in these apprehen sions. The North Star is an unusually staunch vessel, and is rated at the head of the underwriters list of first class steamers. If she has become dis-abled in her machinery, and has put into a port in the Caribbean Sea, it will be some time before any tidings of her will reach this port. We publish elsewhere a list of the names of the cabin passen gers of the North Star, together with those of the detachment of marines and sailors sent out to relieve the crew of the United States ship Saranac and those of the officers and crew of the steamer.

Altogether there were on board of her 878 persons The returns, official and unofficial, of the recent New York State election, as far as received, go to show that it is impossible to ascertain at this time which of the two candidates for Secretary of State s elected. We shall perhaps be obliged to wait until the official canvass is completed before the postion is deticitely decided.

The city politicians were as busy as beavers las evening. The adjourned Mozart Hall Convention net at the appointed hour, and nominate i Fernando Wood for Mayor, and James Lynch for Almsous one, and our reporter has graphically described the scene that took place. The American General committee met last evening, and appointed three delegates from each ward to form a Convention to nate candidates for Mayor, Almshous : Gover nor and Counsel to the Corporation. This Convention will meet on Saturday evening. Conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen and Council men are to be held, and there is every prospect that a full list of American candidates for county and city officers will be in the field.

Among a mass of matters relating to the Har per's Ferry affair which we publish to-day, may be found a letter from Dr. S. G. Howe, the Boston abolitionist, whose name has recently been brought prominently before the public in John Brown's and Colonet Forbes' correspondence. Dr. Howe will not divulge any of the secrets of the conspirators. nor is he disposed to run the risk of being taken to Virginia to answer for his share in the Harper's Ferry plot, but he intimates that he will imitate the example of his friend Fred. Douglass, and go abroad for sympathy and safety.

A meeting of the Supervisors took place yester-

day forenoon, when very little important business was transacted. The estimate for the school expenses was received from the Board of Educati and showed the amount to be \$1.314.852. The Sa pervisors met in the afternoon as the Board of County Canvassers, and made some progress towards canvassing the returns of the recent elec-

The weekly meeting of the Ten Governors took place yesterday. An application from Hibernia Eugine Company of Philadelphia to present a ban-ner to the Randall's Island boys was granted, and a committee appointed to receive the delegation for that purpose. An appropriation of \$100 to give a Thanksgiving dinner to the boys on Randall's Island was made, and also \$50 for the inmates of the Lanatic Asylum for the same purpose. The Board decided that in every case where a coroner's inquest is held at Believue Hospital, Dr. Hawthorn, the house surgeon, shall afford all the facilities in his power for such investigations. The Finance Committee reported that the amount required to defray the expenses of the institutions next year will be \$639,150, or \$25,850 less than the amount for the present year. The report was adopted after a short discussion. The number in the institutions now is 7,525-a decrease of thirty-three for

By an arithmetical error in an article published yesterday, the vote of Tammany Hall was increased in one district by nearly ten thousand. In stend of 13,368 in the Sixth Senatorial district, it ought to have been 3,987, the former number being the total of both the Sixth and Fourth districts. while the vote of Mozart Hall, for the same district, was 4,233. The totals for Tammany Hall, as well as for Mozart Hall and the republicans, in the four Sepatorial districts, or in the whole city, were correctly stated, so that the apparent error did not

affect the argument.

The Excise Commissioners held their forty eventh session for the present year yesterday, at which they granted four licenses on the usual conditions. There are now only three additional meetings to take place, and they will probably be finished up this week. The Com agreed not to settle with any liquor dealers against whom suits have been commenced, unless they shall first obtain a license and pay for it, nor will they in any case make a settlement after the Comnission has closed. In all cases they will endeavor to procure judgment for \$500.

Dr. Ramsay, the Register of Records, calls attention, in connection with the mortality table of the week, to the fact that there is a small increase in the mortality this week, as compared with the corresponding week in the years 1857 and 1858; the ncrease of deaths bears a much less proportion than does the increase of population. In the Seven teenth ward there were fifty-two deaths last week. eighteen more than in the previous week. In order to ascertain the cause of this increase, he examined the localities where most of the deaths occurred and found, as he anticipated, a large quantity of them in the newly erected tenement houses, (of which there is a very large number). The inmates move into them immediately on completion, be-fore the walls are dry; hence the increase of the mortality. There is, also, double the number of deaths from violent causes this week, as compared

The steamship Bavaria sailed from this port yes terday for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, taking out one hundred and twenty five passengers

and a good freight. The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the week ending November 12, the range of the barometer and ther mometer, the variation of wind currents and the state of the weather, at three periods during each

Days of the Week	Days of the Mand	9 A. M.			3 P. H.			9 P. M.			17	100
		Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Barone ter	Themometer	Wed	west point, night.	in, inches
Sal Sun Mon Fues Wed. Fri Sat	1	30.54 20.76 30.92 30.56 30.21 30.22 30.4		S.W. N.E. S.E. S.E. N.W.	30.46 30.76 30.47 20.70 30.46 30.30 30.30	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	8. W. N. E. 8. E. R. N. W. N. W.	30 56 30 85 30 86 30 70 30 21 30 36 30 30	52 42 44 46 56 40 45	N.W. N. B. E. S. E. K. N.W.	44 40 43 45 45 45 45 45 45	

Faturday-Morning clear; S P. M., cloudy; 9 P. M. Fataras, bright moonlight. Sunday—Clear all day; night, bright moonlight. Sunday—Clear all day; night, bright moonlight. Monday—Clear all day; night, bright moonlight. Tuesday—Morning, cloudy; 3 P. M., clear; night,

-Morning, foggy; 3 P. M., cloudy; 9 P. M. oright moonlight.
Thursday—Morning, thick fog; 3 P. M., cloudy; 9 P. M., cloudy.

Friday—Morning, cloudy; 3 P. M., clear and cool; 3 P.
M., clear mocalight.

Saturday—Overcast all day; 3 P. M., clear and blowing

The tales of cotton postericy embraced about 1 soo bales, 1,000 of which were in transit. The market was in accomplishing what all his blustering and unchanged, and closed on the basis of about 11/2c. a | blows have failed to effect. This course would 11%c. for middling uplands. At last accounts the re-ceipts at the ports since the 1st of September last had Dimitry, and Miss Ouseley, had ended, as we are told, in three of the American belle. European exports for the same period have reached 383,000 bales,

ageinet 296,000 'n 1858, '78,000 in 1857, 167,000 in 1857, and 259,000 in 1857. The stock on hand embraced 575,000 bules, againg 506,000 in 1858, 212,000 in 1857, 330,000 in 1866, and 288,000 in 1866. The receipts of flour were beavy yesterday, and prices of commes and medium grades 1 ale and Wes er were about 5c, per barr lower. Southern was in fair request at unattered price Wheat was beav a d irregular, especially Wester sp.ing. The sales embraced about 4,000 bushels, closi-a rat s given n another column. Corn was unchange blives es vere moderate, including old Western own colour at \$1 05, and Jersey 1 ow years at 910. A hand-some let of new Virginia corn, the first of the season, was said at \$1 03. Jersey new do, ranged from 900. a 910. k we a - 1 e firmer, with sales of mean at \$15 10 a 10 12, with prime at \$10 50 a \$10 62 \(\frac{1}{2} \). Beef was steady. while lard was unchanged. There was a larger moment in sugars, a d sales of 1,500 hhds. Cuba muscov were made at price given in another place. Office will frm and salve right, Freights were firm, while engage

Trinmph of American Diplomacy in Chine-Taunts of the Lendon Press.

By our files of papers brought by the Hun-garian we have received highly interesting details of the reception of our Minister by the Chinese Commissioners, and of the ratifica of the treaty, which British journals had told us would not be ratified at all. Even now the London Times informs its readers that the re ception of Mr. Ward at Pekin was humiliating and the manner in which the treaty was ratifie was most our temptuous.

The wish is evidently father to the thought: and the lumiliation of the British naval force at Taku, when, in defiance of the law of nations, it at empted to force its way through forbidden inland waters, naturally inspires desire to see American authority subj humiliation of some kind, though it might not e to the same extent as that experienced by the English on the Pelho. Common misfortune produces mutual sympathy, and John Bull is very nuch in need of that commodity just now. Unfortunately, however, his American cousins are not in that condition to which a fellow being makes people wondrous kind. It so happen that not only was our Minister subeted to no humiliation, but his reception was of the most cordial and gratifying character. and the treaty was ratifled in a manner and under circumstances well calculated to flatter our national pride. The proof of the fact is found in the statements of the British journals published in China, which we have transferred to cur columns to-day, and which are deserving of attentive perusal. These journals strongly condemn the conduct of the British Admiral and defend the course of the Chinese government as reasonable and just. In fact, the argument of the Chinese premier, as given by the North China Mail, is most conclusive against the insolence and felly of the comnander of the English squadron, and shows that in point of civilization, intellect and good manners, the Chinaman has rather the advan tage over the representative of her Britannic Majesty.

The peculiar ceremonies of reception prescribed by the Chinese Emperor may appear very ridiculous in the eyes of Europeans; but the ceremony of kissing the Pope's too and that of kneeling to the Queen of England when receiving the honor of knighthood, and all the formalities of court dress and court reception at the Palace of St. James, are equally ridiculous; and whatever Americans may think about the matter. the English, who bow and kneel to their own monarchs, have no right to call the Chinese ceremony humiliating. Their own ministers, too, have submitted to it. Lord Macartney, in 1793, though he went through the full ceremo ny of three kneelings and nine knocks, was kicked out of Pekin, and Mr. Amherst, in 1816. agreed to the same humiliation. Now we have British testimony to show that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, would not submit to it in any shape or form. The commissioners told him that from a hostile or inferior nation the regular form of obeisance-nine knocks and three kneelings-was invariably exacted; but as the Emperor regarded the United States as an equal and a friendly Power, he would only require from its representative, on presentation, one kneeling and three even with this modified form, it was then suggested to him that if he would bend one knee or touch his fingers to the ground, that would be satisfac-tory in his case. Though this was the most liberal concession ever made by the Chinese to the representative of any nation, it was also rejected by our Minister, and consequently he could not have the honor of presentation to the Emperor. That, however, as he remarked, was an honor he did not seek, and he only came to have the treaty ratified and exchanged, which was accordingly done with all due respect and

What, we ask, is there humiliating to Amricans in all this? Is not the whole affair highly satisfactory and gratifying? Without humiliation or degradation of any kind, and without the employment of force, or even threats, American diplomacy has triumphed where the British have failed, not only in diplomacy but in bullying and fighting. It is now the cue of the London press to disparage the treaty and the manner of its ratification and exchange But the motive is too obvious not to suggest the fable in which the fox, when he failed to reach the delicious clusters of the fruit of the vine, exclaimed, in the bitterness of his chagrin, "Sour grapes!" Great allowance must be made for the severe trial to which the temper of English journals is at present exposed. Not only is there loss of British prestige in Asia from the widespread revolt of British subjects in India, as well as from a defeat of the wooden walls by the fortresses of the Chinese, but a blow is about to be struck by the Morocco war at British preponderance in the Mediterranean, which may give the finishing stroke to the humiliation of British pride resulting from the war in the Crimen and the Italian campaign, while on the coast of the Pacific the American people insist upon holding the island of San Juan and checking English encroachments on our territory. Thus on four continents of the world is British aggrandisement attacked. Misfortunes never come alone. We do not, therefore, wonder at the tone of the London press partaking of the exasperation produced by such accumulated

disasters. If, however, John Bull will only become little amiable, our diplomacy at the fountain head of the "Celestial Empire" may assist him be far more sensible than a ridiculous and unjust war with China, whose results must be regarded as doubtful, and might prove disas-

The Municipal Election-Lively Times

The late State election was characterized by unwonted apathy in this city, not alone in absence of riot or disturbance of any kind, but in the little interest eviaced by the electors and the smallness of the vote cast. Out of the large number of apparent voters-which, according to the registry returns, was one hundred and four thousand only fifty-six thousand deposited their votes in the ballot boxes; but from present indications affairs are likely to take a different turn at the municipal election of the first Tuesday, the sixth day of December next. It is very probable that all the legal voters in this city, and a good many illegal ones, will come to the polls on that occasi and, judging from the turbulent scene at Mozart Hall on Monday evening, as well as from the action of Tammany with reference to the nomi-nations of that wing of the democracy, there is every prospect of a lively time.

There is no lack of interest manifes quarters about the municipal election. The spoils of the victors can be counted by millions, and the candidates for office are as numerous as they are greedy and rapacious. At resent the greatest interest is centered in the Mayoralty and the Corporation Counsel; but fices to be filled. The Aldermen and Co are of vastly more importance to the taxpayers. It is true that in a great city like New York the chief magistrate should be the leading official of the Corporation, and the selection of a fit person for that place should be a matter of vital interest to the citizens; but, owing to the blessed legislation at Albany, our Mayor has become a mere cypher, shorn of power or authority, so that the best man in the community could do little or nothing towards the good government of the me tropolis. As to the Corporation Counsel, it is a very lucrative office, insuring, as it does, handsome fortune to the incumbent; but as far as its utility or benefit to the city is concerned

it is perfectly worthless. The Aldermen and Councilmen, on the contrary, in a great measure control and govern the expenses of the municipal government, and regulate the taxation. They can swell the tax levy to any amount they please for their own corrupt purposes; and we know that previous bodies of the city legislature have not scrupled to do se to a frightful extent. Men without education or integrity-nay, many without an ostensible mode of obtaining a living, having no status whatever in the community, mere oafers and vagabonds—are usually elected to these offices of trust, and they have turned them to account only to accumulate plunder. Shall the same class of men be again elected to the boards of the Common Council? If they are, then we may confidently expect to see the ten millions of taxes which now oppress the people increased next year to fifteen millions and all kinds of corruption and fraud flourishing as luxuriantly as ever in the city government.

The nominations for these offices will be made by the different factions during next week, and we opine, from the usual mode of making them, that there can be no doubt as to the class of candidates which will be presented. It is not too late for all conservative men, and those who have any regard for economy, to make some effort to select fit and proper persons to compose the next Common Council. Ward meetings should be organized all over the city, and a number of respectable citizens chosen to represent the different districts in the new Boards, to the exclusion of the loafing hangers-on of the City Hall and other political dens, who are certain to receive the nominations of the party con-

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY IN OUR LATE STATE ELECTION.—The central organ of Governor Wise in Virginia—the Richmond Enquirer—thus harps upon the criminal indifference of the voters of this city in our late State election:-New York city, the emporium of trade, the city sup-ported by Southern productions, her merchants enriched by our trailio, her vessels freighted with our produce, the grass kept from her streets, and the bats and owis from her warehouses, by Southern trade, has not made even a decent effort to defeat her enemies, as well as those of the South. New York city, so indifferent to the injuries and wrongs inflicted by men of her State, voted 54,000 out of 103,000 votes registered at the late election.

This deficient vote, it is contended, betrays a

state of indifference to Southern rights which is but "the first step to open enmity." There may be something in this charge; but there were other causes which contributed more to this deficient vote than any indifference to our political relations with the South. The demoralizations and divisions of the democracy, and the general disgust prevailing among our citizens in regard to the corruptions and debasing tricks and contrivances of democratic, republican and Know Nothing managers, whippers-in and strikers, kept the majority of these missing voters from the polls. Others failed to do their duty because the spoils at stake did not amount to much, and because there were not sufficient electioneering contributions brought to bear upon the "general result." The "lower ten thousand," in fact, were almost entirely neglected, in the preparations of all parties in this city for our December municipal election, involving spoils and plunder equal, per annum to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars. At this election for Mayor and the City Councils, there will be a full vote, rain or shine; for all parties will bleed freely and labor zealously to bring

out their full strength. Thus, although our State election went by default, as a foregone conclusion, our municipal election, upon the grand and direct issue of twelve or fifteen millions of spoils, will show that the people of this island understand the difference between political abstractions and the solid substance of the public plunder, quite as well as they understand this difference in Old Virginia.

FORNEY BETWEEN THE TWO BUSDLES OF HAY.-A Washington newspaper correspondent having reported that the members to the Pennsylvania State Convention which is to appoint delegates to Charleston had all been elected, and that all but ten were friends of Mr. Buchanan's administration, we find that poor Forney isthrown into a dreadful state of mind on the subject He says that not one half the delegates to said State Convention have been elected: that of those chosen there "are more than ten" opposed to the President; and that should the State Convention yield to the same influence (administration) which succeeded in the election of the Philadelphia delegates, "there will be a long night of defeat and despondency before the democratic party." From all this we may presume that Forney is as anxious to be represented in the Charleston Convention as he is to be adopted by the republican Party and

entatives. But be may thus, like the donkey etween the two bundtos of hay, delay and esitate which to choose, until it is too late to get a monthful from either. We suspect that this will be the fate of Forney.

The French Emperor's Letter on the

We publish in full this morning the letter of Louis Nanoleon to Victor Ilmanuel, a brief summary of which has already appeared in our columns. The authenticity of this doorment is now generally recognized; so that it is worth examining as an indication of the course which the Emperor means to pursue in the ap proaching Congress. After a caroful consi leration of the views enunolated in it, we con fees that we see no reason to alter the oplulon so constantly expressed by us, that neither in nor out of the Congress will France do anything to abridge or imperil the liberties which she has been instrumental in conferring upon

The plan of an Italian Confederation, as sketched out in the Imperial letter, appears to surround with every possible guarantee the in-dependence of the Italian people. Not only is each State to have a represen its own, but the lists from which the members of the Federal Diet are to be selected by the sovereigns are to be prepared by different legislatures. In this way the influence of the reigning families suspected to be in the interest of Austria would be entirely counteracted. The people themselves, through their representatives, would alone be responsible for the conservation of their liberties; for if the principle of popular election fails to arm them with power to protect them, no other means that can be devised can accomplich that object.

Such are the main features of the plan, and such inferentially is the reasoning of the Emperor. Inasmuch as the former bear a close resemblance to our own political system, we have, of course, nothing to object to them. The arguments used in justification of the choice of the Pope as honorary President of the Confederation, at once, however, betray the weak point of this fair edifice. They show that it has been created merely to sustain institutions which, under no modifications, can be rendered congenial to Italian feeling or consistent with Italian independence. As long as the preservation of the Pope's rights as a temporal prince are to be made a fundamental condition of the federal pact, it must be clear to every one that a germ of dissension and dissolution will be retained which will eventually break up the whole fabric.

Although the restoration of the exiled princes s made the subject of an emphatic demand in the Imperial letter, in the mind of the writer it is evidently subordinate in importance to the point we have just dwelt upon. It is put forward rather in compliance with engagements which he cannot in honor depart from than from a desire to impose upon the people of Central Italy dynasties that are hateful to them. If there be really a feature in the plan which the Emperor can be said to have set his heart upon, it is that by which he seeks to get rid of the embarrassment of the Roman question, to him the only serious difficulty in all these complications. The views put forward in this scheme of

sequence of the peace treaty. Napoleon, under

engagements which the latter imposed upon

him, is bound to arge them upon the Italian people and upon the Congress. Without entering into that understanding, he could not here induced Francis Joseph to sign the armistice. They look formidable upon paper; but there is nothing in them, we contend, to dishearten the friends of Italy. Does not the Emperor reiterate his assurance that "although the rights of the sovereigns are reserved, the independence of Central Italy is guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside." The inference to which these words lead is unmistakeable, and Garibaldi and his age of it. In diplomacy, as in love, there is a language of double meaning. France cannot openly say to the people of Central Italy "resist," for her pledges to Austria forbid such a course. She tells them, however, that she will protect them against foreign intervention: and in assuring them of this, she affords them the means of exercising a free choice. It is almost certain that when she enters the Congress she will contrive to throw upon others in the same manner the responsibility of destituting the Pope. It is, no doubt, the conviction of this which induces his Holiness to prepare for the worst by arming all the galley slaves and brigands that can be pressed into his

service. The show of reluctance made by Louis Napoleon to confirm the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont has, like many other features of his policy in connection with this question, been made the subject of a good deal of misrepresentation. It has been said that he fears oreating too strong a national nower in Italy, because of its possible future interference with the interests of France. The details of his plan, as explained in his recent letter, show how unfounded is this assertion. He proposes not only that the confederation shall ratify the principle of Italian nationality, but that it shall have but one flag, one system of customs, and one currency. These suggestions are what we insisted upon some months back as indispensable conditions of Italian unity. They raise up a more insurnountable barrier to future commercial or political encroachments on the part of France than is provided by the annexation of further territory to Piedmont, under a monarch who is allied by the ties of marriage, as well as of gratitude, to the Imperial dynasty. All circumstances considered, therefore, the Emperor's letter, instead of discouraging, should be viewed favorably by all true friends of the Italian cause. What he speaks under restraint is surrounded with so many reservations that its purpose is belied: what he utters freely tends to confirm all the brilliant hopes that were drawn from his first Italian programme.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.—The suggestion which we made some time ago, that a bureau of inspection for steam boilers employed within the city should be organized by the Common Council, is about to be carried out, it appears. The committee held their final meeting on Monday, and are now prepared to report at the next Council meeting. From the set from the fact that they have advertised for comfrom the officers of the law, and demand of a panication of the law, and demand of a panication of the law, and demand of a panication of the law, and demand of the law, and demand of a panication of the law, and demand of a panication of the law, and demand of the law, and at the next Council meeting. From the nature

elected as their Clerk of the House of Repre- sume that the report will be in favor of Board of Inspectors. This is the only practical way of preventing the recurrence of such shocking disasters as have taken place so frequently from the explosion of steam boilers in factories, botels, and other buildings. The streets are literally undermined in many parts of the city with boilers in a very dangerous condition, and human life is really not safe, owing to the carelessness of the owners or the ignorance of the engineers. A vigorous enforcement of an ordinance compelling an annual inspection of boilers and engines within the city limits will afford some guarantee against continual danger, and we hope that the Common Council will lose no time in passing such a one as may prove effectual.

Traps of Borrewers on Public Works— Another Schome in the European Market.

The mania for borrowing money in Europe, engendered during the flush times of the United States Bank, has not by any means died out, and every once in a while somebody starts off on a million hunting tour to the golden preserves of Threadneedle street and the Change of London.

The usual process pursued in this busine a very simple one. An ingenious trap is pre-pared, in the shape of some great public improvement. All the advantages of the work are brilliantly displayed on paper! a rich and ferille country is opened; cities and towns are built up along the line; and the fabulous tide of human life and industry that is expected to course along it, pours out immense prospective dividends to the fortunate stockholders or the still more fortunate mortgagees. With this glittering array of promises, some two or three prominent men-they generally hunt in conples—are duly appointed to set the trap and bag the game. A general impression has prevailed that it is necessary to combine, on such a mission, two men of very different capacities-a politician of high standing-and the higher the better-to give face to the affair, and a sharp accountant to do the ciphering. When a Senator cannot be secured. as is sometimes the case, then a President of the road will do, provided he is attended by a keen lawyer to see that his own fingers are not cought with the game. When this is bagged, home they come, and for a while the whole set of directors, contractors, agents, &c., down to the brakemen or the navvies, have a good time generally.

Some such scheme as this is now on foot, as our readers will perceive by a letter publish in our financial column. The concern is la belled the "Sunbury and Eric Railroad," and the object is to bag John Bull for three and a half millions of dollars on mortgage bonds. As for the work itself, it is simply a repetition of our own Erie bubble, with greatly diminished chances of success. It proposes to perform one or both of two objects: First, to open to speculation a portion of the lands and mines of Pennsylvania which are now worthless for want of a cheap road to market, and thus make somebody's fortune other than those who pay for building the road. Second, to add a fifth competitor for the trade between the Atlantic coast and the Western States, to secure which four great roads-the New York Central, the New York and Eric, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio-have been backing at each other's throats for years past. The modest settlement are, it will be seen, the logical sum of three and a half millions only is asked for now; but this will do for the present, as there will be plenty of chances to ask for more before the two or three hundred miles of road are constructed.

Now, this system of borrowing money to squander on public works that have barely a shadow of bona fide stockholders-just enough to form a board of directors with, perhaps, only one share each, but all with big contracts in their pockets-is wrong, and should be stopped. It has given rise to a spirit of gambling in public schemes, has burthened nearly every portion of the country with debt, and fastened upon us the accusation of bad faith fellow patriots will not be slow to take advan- and repudiation. The resources of our own for all necessary public works; and it is only schemes which cannot command confidence at home that are sent abroad to bamboozle foreign capitalists. We should think that the money lenders of Europe had, by this time, sufficient experience of American schemes to put them on their guard. It is notorious that their investments are made in the worst securities known in this market—as, for instance, those of the Eric Railroad, which are largely held abroad, and others of kindred character. If European capitalists really wish to invest in American securities, their best plan is to entrust the operation to some honest and worthy agent in this city, where all these schemes are sifted to the bottom, and their tricks and trans well understood.

> The Brownsville Robellion and Its Rela-Affairs in Mexico, and the recent proceedings

of a band of thieves on our Mexican frontier are beginning to attract public attention, and are the subject of frequent remark, both in the ournals and in private circles.

The most curious part of the affair is that many, even among the professed journalists. look upon the completion of the pending treaty with Mexico as necessary to give us the power to put a stop to such lawless proceedings as those of the robber Cortinas at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. Now, the truth of the matter is, that Mexico is not involved in the Brownsville riot at all. Cortinus is one of the free and enlightened citizens of Texas, annexed to this country years ago, and the headquarters of his band, at last accounts, was at his own ranch in Cameron county of that State. But besides this he is proud of his birthright, and when the frightened people of Brownsville requested a Mexican officer from Matamoras o see him and reason with him, it is reported that Cortinas told the Mexican. n sturdy English, to go to a place hat shall be nameless here, and asked him by what right he, a greaser, undertook to interfere with an American citizen on American soll. We need not add that the friendly Mexican's attempt at pacification was fruitless.

In these Southern frontier regions there is great want of a reciprocal power in the hands of the authorities. The evil doers reside on either side of the line, and take refuge in one territory when pursued by the authorities of the other. There they are safe, because there is no treaty of extradition, and thus they be-